The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3184 號四十八百一十二第 光緒十二年正月初九日 年朔丁治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1868. 西洋歷 千八百六十八年二月十日 號九十正月 港香 [PRICE, $2½ PER MONTH

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

ENTRANCES:—*Queen's Road* (next door to Messrs. SAYLE & Co.), and *Stanley Street*.

ICED FANCY DRINKS of all descriptions.

Four First-class English and American BILLIARD TABLES in good order and repair.

P. SIMONS,
Proprietor.

B. S. will also be glad to repair, re-cover level, and thoroughly overhaul Billiard Tables, at a reasonable rate, for any Gentleman who may require his services.

Commercial Billiard Rooms,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1867. [tf 2669

W M. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.

tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2026 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.

Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.

tf 1375 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [J21

SPLENDID PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF CALIFORNIA SCENERY.

COMPRISING 1,500 Photographic Views of the most prominent points on the Pacific Coast, illustrating Cities in California and Nevada; also Placer, Quartz, Hydraulic, River, and Quicksilver Mining. The Yo-Semite Valley, with its perpendicular Mountains 3,000 to 6,000 feet high, and magnificent Waterfalls of 200 to 3,000 feet; and the Mammoth Trees of Calaveras County, 300 to 400 feet high, and more than 100 feet in circumference. Send for a Catalogue to LAWRENCE and HOUSEWORTH, Opticians, Nos. 317 and 319, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, who have the largest Optical Instrument Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

3m 2371 Hongkong, 12th October, 1867

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, under careful supervision.

Carriages and Horses for Hire by the job, hour, day, week or month.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Horses always on hand for Sale.

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS
JOHN PATERSON & Co.
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND
Ashtong's Yard, Praya West.

tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

tf 2210 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

WATERS.

Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
			HONGKONG.	
	Siam. sh	640	Chinese	
Birchall	Russ. bk	350	Melchers & Co	
Lars	Span. bg	222	Sandeman & Co	
Bedford	Brit. bg	207	Master	
Pierce	Amer. sh	816	Master	
Krause	Norw. bg	246	John Bard & Co	
Kiramas	Amer. sh	1076	Asp, Hand & Co	
Baskett	Amer. sh	1053	Smith, Archer & Co	
Lab	Siam. sh	614	Chinese	
Rice	Siam. bk	356	Wm. Fustas & Co	
Detlefsen	Siam. bg	402	Chinese	
Stuart	Brit. sh	1743	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Haven	Amer. sch	183	Order	
Echunesque	Span. sch	211	Ing. Heard & Co	
Cummins	Brit. bg	128	Russell & Co	
Ulrich	Prus. bg	206	Meltchers & Co	
Cantermann	Dut. bk	386	Tuck Sing	
L.R. Jessie	Brit. sh	1518	Master	
Sam	Prus. sch	169	Wm. Fustas & Co	
			Receiving Vessels, & Hulks.	
Mason	Brit. bk	383	Harbor Master	Gunpowder depot
Townsend	Brit. sh	1064	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Dennis Daly	Brit. bk	318	Water Police	
			WHAMPOA.	
			Steamers.	
	American		Dbos. Hunt & Co	
	Chi. g-b	131	Lehong	Laid up
	Brit. str	1296	P. & O. S. N. Co	Laid up
W. B. Hall	Brit. str	1726	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Graves	Amer. str		Hon. Hunt & Co	Bombay
			Running between Moosa and Canton	
			Sailing Vessels.	
Kaehlin	Brit. bk	376	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Mulvea	Brit. sh	748	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Wagner	Prus. bg	225	John Bard & Co	
Hansen	Dan. bg	230	Foss, Hanner & Co	Hamburg
Hoffmeier	Dan. sch	223	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hamburg
Jesson	Prus. bk	229	Wm. Fustas & Co	New York
Dallagnan	Dut. bk	300	Sarmento & Co	
Stegmann	Sven. bg	218	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Somerville	Brit. bk	384	*Sam Kwan Co. Limited*	
Orne	Brit. bg	356	Gibbons & Co	
Fold	Brit. bk	461	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Bangkok
Hansen	Prus. bg	200	John Bard & Co	
			CROSS LINE TO WHAMPOA REACH.	
			Jardine's D. Dock Co's Chop	
			Hongkong & Whpoa Dock Co's Chop	
			Leeche "Spy," belonging to Customs	
			Rapacell, Customs	
			Sister, Customs Chop	
			Syphide, Hero Chop	
			MACAO.	
Ferreyros	Sp. Sch	167	Order	
Garcia	Sp. Sch	46	Carvosso & Co	
Zubiek	Russ. sh	902	Landstein & Co	
	Russ. sch	94	Order	
Santos	Port. bk	161	Remedios & Co	
	Hom. bk		Order	
Rojo	Span. sh	357	Landstein & Co	Havana
Linton	Brit. bk	258	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
A. Bella	Ital. sh	471	Order	Callao
Yrekeim	Span. sch	142	Remedios & Co	Havana
	Span. bk		Order	
	Port. bk	428	A. de Melo & Co	
Outes	Span. sh	813	Bowman & Co	Havana
Fayer	Span. sh	449	Sarmento & Co	Lorena
Pedro	Span. bg	203	Remedios & Co	Manila
Meyer	Ham. bk	294	Wm. Fustas & Co	Hamburg
G. Marquina	Port. bk	280	Order	
Dubois	Fren. bk	378	Landstein & Co	*Not Charter*
			CANTON.	
Maxse	H.C.M.	Str.	Customs Chop	
Edwards	H.C.M.	Str.		
Ecklett	H.C.M.	Str.	Inverse Cruiser	

Sailed for the port of Canton, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Arrivals.

Jan. 8, UNDINE, Brit. str., 386, Toppin, Foochow, Jan. 5th, Amoy, 6th, and Swatow, 7th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 8, H.C.M. Str., ANIMOSA, from Macao.

Jan. 8, H.B.M. g-b. DRAKE, from Aberdeen.

Jan. 8, MACEDON, Brit. bk., 496, Summerfield, Whampoa.—BORREO CO. LIMITED.

Jan. 8, STANLEY, Brit. sch., 113, Clarke, Hakodadi, 25th Dec., General.—ORDER.

Jan. 8, J. H. JESSEN, Prus. bk., 220, Jessen, Whampoa.—WM. FUSTAS & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 8, TYCOON, for Bangkok.

Jan. 8, GUSTAV ADOLF, for Bangkok.

Jan. 8, EVENING STAR, for Bangkok.

Jan. 8, HENRY DARLING, for Saigon.

Jan. 9, SAN LORENZO, for Manila.

Jan. 9, EUGENIE & ADELE, for Macao.

Jan. 9, YESSO, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 8TH.

Spartan, for Bangkok.
New Granada, for Saigon.
Yesso, str., for East Coast.
Jacques and Marie, for Saigon.
Surprise, for Amoy.
Franklin, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Undine*, from East Coast.—Messrs. P. M. Levi and Dagenaer. From Amoy.—Messrs. Geo. Phillips, Ardesa and 2 Chinese. From Swatow.—Mr. Geo. Thompson, Capt. Purnet, and 180 Chinese.

Per *Jacques and Marie*, for Saigon: 50 Chinese. *New Granada*, for Saigon: 20 Chinese. *Yesso*, str., for East Coast: 50 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Undine*, bringing dates from Foochow 5th Jan., Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, reports having experienced light South'ly winds and foggy weather during the passage.

On the 5th, passed the steamer *Douglas* off the North entrance of Haitan Straits and H.M. g-b. *Opossum* off Rogues' Point.

The British schooner *Stanley*, from Hakodadi Dec. 25th, reports having met with strong N.W. winds and heavy weather during the passage. Made Pedro Blanco when twelve days out, and was becalmed there for two days.

Auction Sales To-day.

SAYLE & Co.
Socks, Flannels, &c.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz.—Muntzand Vi. vian's. JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 870 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

ENTRANCES:—*Queen's Road* (next door to Messrs. SAYLE & Co.), and *Stanley Street*.

ICED FANCY DRINKS of all descriptions.

Four First-class English and American BILLIARD TABLES in good order and repair.

P. SIMONS,
Proprietor.

B. S. will also be glad to repair, re-cover level, and thoroughly overhaul Billiard Tables, at a reasonable rate, for any Gentleman who may require his services.

Commercial Billiard Rooms,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1867. [tf 2669

W M. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.

tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2026 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.

Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.

tf 1375 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [J21

SPLENDID PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF CALIFORNIA SCENERY,

COMPRISING 1,500 Photographic Views of the most prominent points on the Pacific Coast, illustrating Cities in California and Nevada; also Placer, Quartz, Hydraulic, River, and Quicksilver Mining. The Yo-Semite Valley, with its perpendicular Mountains 3,000 to 6,000 feet high, and magnificent Waterfalls of 200 to 3,000 feet; and the Mammoth Trees of Calaveras County, 300 to 400 feet high, and more than 100 feet in circumference. Send for a Catalogue to LAWRENCE and HOUSEWORTH, Opticians, Nos. 317 and 319, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, who have the largest Optical Instrument Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

3m 2371 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867

NOTICE

NO CLAIMS for Disbursements to British Barque *Annette*, will be allowed, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Charterers
of the British Barque *Annette*.

tf 2656 Hongkong, 18th November, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

tf 2910 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time at Berth. Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the
Captain on board
or to J. B. ENDICOTT, Secretary.

2998 Hongkong, 12th October, 1867.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.

STEAM-TUG "FAME."

110 *H. P. NominAL.*
With disconnecting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG, is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *Aguilar Street, Hongkong.*

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

2236 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th *August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £344,000.
Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lostock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Blumhardt, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Coy.
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit, payable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandise, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased, or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,962 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq.—Chairman.
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Clarke, Sons & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Colombo.
Ceylon { Galle.
Kandy.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
126, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months.....5% per annum.
" " at 6 " .....4 " "
" " at 3 " .....5% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date all Persons having CLAIMS against the Bank are requested to transmit the same to A. McCALMAN, Esq. of the AGRA BANK LIMITED, Shanghai.

For AGRA and MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED,

EDWARD MORRISS,
Attorney.

tf 2575 Hongkong, 9th November, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sub-Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, of Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons, of Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—ARTHUR SASSOON, Esq.
W. H. Potter, Jr., Esq. Julius Menke, Esq.
Geo. T. Heard, Esq. James S. Taylor, Esq.
William Lemain, Esq.

Manager:

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 2 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
Queen's Road, No. 1, Queen's Road

tf 3362 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Rataafia, &c.,
BISCUITS.
Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
CAVIARE.
MINCEMEAT.
Choice new EGGS, and Bloom MUSCATELS.
Chocolate BONBONS. Carlsbad WAFERS.
Nougat D'ABRICOTS.
Assorted Dessert FRUITS.
GROUSE in Gravy. Truffled CHICKENS.
Truffled ORTOLANS.
Potted Seven SALMON.
Russia Ox, and Reindeer's TONGUES, in Jelly.
Christmas TREE and Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES, New Operatic Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, NOVEL DICE, and ROUGE ET NOIR.
ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES.
Cornice BAGS, Writing CASES, Bronze FIGURES.
Meerschaum PIPES and Cigar CASES.

tf 2866 Hongkong, 9th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

SAUERKRAUT, In small Kegs.
French BEANS,
Red CABBAGE,
AND
Dutch VEGETABLES,
And now landing ex *Sea Lorenzo*,
Manila COFFEE, New Crop.
Do. CORDAGE.

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 3024 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.

The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $6 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.

tf 2916 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

AN Overland Paper under the above title is now publishing in London, was commenced with the mail of 10th October, and will be edited, arranged, and compiled by parties of great experience, for the special wants and requirements of the Foreign Community in China and Japan.

This periodical will be delivered in Hongkong immediately on the arrival of the mail, and will be circulated to all ports in China and Japan free of charge for three months, during which period, subscriptions, to commence from the delivery of the issue of 10th January, 1868, will be received.

Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

Applications to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1867.

FORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Repairing Ships, and Repair and Refit of

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this Dock can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller Docks, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,

fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz:—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.

tf 2888 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

NOW READY AND TO BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

PART SECOND
OF A NEW
ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, comprising in all 2,000 large quarto pages. The third part will be out in April next, and the fourth about December, 1868. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Merchant and to the Student of the Chinese and English languages. Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with their Chinese equivalents.

The work is offered in boards. The best Bookbinding Establishment in China being connected with this Office, parties desirous of having their copies strongly or elegantly bound will please to intimate the same.

Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SAYLE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

THIS DAY,

the 9th January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.—unavailably postponed from the 2nd.

Children's Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool SOCKS.
Men's Lambswool SOCKS.
Children's Wool BOOTS.
White FLANNELS, all Wool.
Magenta and Scarlet Printed FLANNELS.
Union Fancy FLANNELS.
Men's CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
American LEATHERS.
6/4 Black BROAD CLOTHS.
6/4 Fancy TWEEDS.
5/4 Fancy TROWSERINGS.
6/4 Black and Colound WITNEYS.
HUCKABACK TOWELS.
—AND—
A CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

16, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

WEEKLY GENERAL AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, *Queen's Road*,

TO-MORROW,

the 10th January, 1868, at Noon,

The following GOODS, namely:—

White, Light and Dark-blue and Black CLOTHS, ALPACA, FLANNEL, Clothes' BRUSHES, Shaving SOAP, Toilet VINEGAR, Woollen CUFFS, Cap PEAKS, Tailors' KNIVES, CORKSCREWS, PIPES, FIRE-GRATES, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

SHERRY PORT, SAUTERNE, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, Whitbread's STOUT, in Bottles.

A few Superfine Black Cloth COATS.

And,

Any other GOODS that may offer.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the risk of purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

34 Hongkong, 8th January, 1868.

SUPERIOR JAPANESE WARE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th January, 1868, at Noon,

In their Store Premises (entrance either from the *Queen's Road* or from the *Praya*),

A fine Collection of JAPANESE WARE, comprising:—

Gold and Pitch Lacquered CABINETS, GLOVE BOXES, CHOW-CHOW BOXES, CIGAR CASES, Writing DESKS, Work TABLES, Fancy BOXES, BOWLS and COVERS, BOOK SLIDES, STRAW BOXES and CABINETS, FISHING RODS, TOOTH PICKS, TRAYS, Porcelain, DISHES, Handsome Porcelain VASES, &c., &c.

And,

At 4 o'clock,

An Elegant English-built CARRIAGE, with Polesnaffle for a Double or Single HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, Horse BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

35 Hongkong, 9th January, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 16th January, 1868, at Noon,

On Board,

For account of whom it may concern,

The British Barque

"*BRAGANZA*,"

of 398 Tons Register, as she now lies in this harbour.

The hull, lowermasts and rigging, with the starboard anchor and cable will be put up on one lot; the remainder of the inventory, tackle, &c., will be sold in suitable lots.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash upon fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel and Inventory will be at purchasers' risk immediately after being knocked down.

58 Hongkong, 9th January, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on

FRIDAY,

the 17th January, 1868, at Noon,

The Hamburg flag and sett rigged steamer

PEHINO,

Iron-built, of 84 Tons register, length from stern to stem 95 feet, width of beam 18 feet, depth of hold 12 feet, draught of water 7 to 8 feet, carrying capacity about 2,000 piculs.

The Engines are high pressure, of 35 horse-power nominal, diameter of cylinder 14 inches, stroke 15 inches; connected with engines one feeding pump, and one ship's pump.

A donkey engine, which can be used by hand or steam, made to fill the boilers, fill or untow the after compartment of ship, or pump water out of engine-room.

The steamer is well found in engineers and ships' stores. Inventory may be seen on board, or on application to the auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase-money upon fall of the hammer, the remainder upon transfer. The steamer will be at purchasers' risk immediately after the fall of the hammer.

24 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by Captain PIERCE, of American ship *Southern Eagle*, to sell by Public Auction.

On a day to be hereafter named.

At the Godowns of Messrs. S. E. BURROWS & Sons, *Wanchai*,—

A quantity of ANTHRACITE COAL.

To defray expenses for Repairs, &c., made upon said ship at this Port.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7., and immediate delivery to be taken.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED, AND DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENTS ISSUED.

SECURITY GIVEN.

T. W. B., 59, *Wyndham Street.*

1m 2930 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

A CARD.

TH. H. ELMENHORST, JR. SHIPBROKER.

tf 2494 Hongkong, 12th November, 1866.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Ex *Charlotte.*
TOYS! TOYS!

A. BOYER has just received a large assortment of the NEWEST TOYS and GAMES for CHILDREN, and numerous other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also a large lot of good BLANKETS.

tf 2837 Hongkong, 5th December, 1837.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By DRI DEEAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. Williams' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers..... $2.00
Neatly Bound..... $2.50

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office

Intimations.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable W. Keswick, Esq.
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room) per day, $3.00.
2nd " (2 Bedrooms Room) " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards) " " $0.75.

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendance, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

Patients are also admitted on Repayment at the following rates, remunerative one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:

1st Class ..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.

All orders for admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the portion of *Robinson Road* which lies between *Cloche Road* and *Bonham Road* is CLOSED to the Public from this date, during certain illerations and repairs.

By order,
W. WILSON,
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1867. [tf 2968

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN.

tf 681 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. H. WINN, a Graduate of one of the Oldest DENTAL COLLEGES in the United States, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED an OFFICE here, and will be happy to see all Persons desirous of his Services. Dr. WINN has spent over a year and-a-half in Japan, and is desirous of establishing himself here for the Winter Months, returning to Yokohama during the Summer Months of each year.

Office over Mrs. BONNETT'S Store, Upstairs, entrance on *Wyndham Street.*

H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

tf 2858 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an

ORCHESTRA BAND,

for BALLS, THEATRE, CIRCUS, &c., and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.

All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, *Bank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOSE QUEDES, JUNR., at HENRY TANNER'S, *Lyndhurst Terrace*; or to the Care of A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.

tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the destruction of WO-CHEONG-LOONG Shop, caused by the late Great Fire, its Creditors being assembled together, have unanimously appointed the Undersigned to take charge of and sell the remaining stock of the shop, and to collect all the outstanding DEBTS, with a view to a final settlement and division. All Persons who are indebted to the shop are requested to pay the same as soon as possible, and those having Claims against the shop are requested to send in their Bills to Mr. WEI-KWONG, for verification, on or before 4th January next, as after that date they will not be recognised.

J. D. DAS REMEDIOS.
WEI-KWONG.
CHEUK-SING.

3w 3023 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

Ex *Mount Helen.*

COTTON CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 10.

DR SILVER & Co.

1m 2996 Hongk

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	250 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	19½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	99 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE	550 feet.
Length	80 "
Breadth	18 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides 18½ & 17	"
Do. Neap Tides 13½ & 15	"

This can be used either as one or two Docks

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Cranes, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	22.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried out under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or remove boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when requisite) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, 110 Horse-power nominal is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *1 Apollo Street, Hongkong.*

JOHN S. HAPRAIN, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Owners of any Vessel towed in consequence of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1866.

THE DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.

The Docks are pumped out by a Steam Pump of 60 Horse-power, and are capable of taking in Vessels drawing 18½ feet at Spring Tides.

The Workshops comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Founder and Engineer—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

For these purposes the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A Jetty, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A Steam Tug always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Dock free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars Apply to

C. J. D. SNDIGOME, *Secretary,*

or CAPT. D. RENNELL, *Manager at Whpoa.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1865.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONDUCTED BY
GOW & Co.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 180 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Work done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN RIACH & Co.,
Hongkong, or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months; length 300 feet, width at bottom 30 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock is in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged, beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—Sin-ngan Foreman per day $5.00
Coolies " 1.25
Carpenter " 75
Coolies Carpenter " 46

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., Apply to

T. D. J. FIELDGAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVAN & Co., Hongkong.

Messrs. ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & Boyle, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Woosung*. Vessels requiring the services of this Tug, either from Minton Taiwan or elsewhere, will be from Foochow the S. W. Mountain or from the White Dogs, on application, and at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN O. SYKES, *Manager.*

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor but charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than for the Dock.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Manila.—Per H.C.M.S. *Animose*, To-day, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m.

For Shanghai.—Per *Serenade*, To-day, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1868, will be published No. 1 of a New Volume of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

a General Weekly Newspaper, having already a larger circulation in the Out-ports than any other paper.

Subscriptions for Hongkong and the Southern Ports, including postage, $9 per half Year, $17 per Annum, payable in advance, may be sent to the Office of the *Daily Press*.

Subscribers wishing numbers to complete Volumes 1 and 2 should apply early, as some of them are nearly out of print.

Shanghai, 19th December, 1867. [1m 29]

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1867. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.15, and the last messenger left the office at 10.45

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9, 1868.

One of the most cheerful and felicitous proposals which have been made for a long time in connection with the affairs of Hongkong, is put forward by the Secretary to the General Post-office in his report on the mail service of India and China. This, according to the account given of it in some of the home papers by the present mail, is to the effect that Hongkong should help the Government out of its difficulties with the P. and O. by a grant of £10,000, to cover the loss on the convenience of regular mails between Great Britain and her Eastern dependencies. "A rich and flourishing colony" like Hongkong can only return one answer to such a suggestion. A cheque on the Colonial Treasurer for the amount is of course the only reply which the local Government would think of making. Why should there be any hesitation about the matter? If the cheque should eventually come back, marked "no effects," that would be entirely the fault of circumstances, and it would be impossible that the Hongkong Government, which had shown such a laudable readiness to do all in its power for the gratification of the General Post-office, could be blamed in any way. The Home Government has deliberately come to the conclusion that the excuse of having no money is one which cannot be admitted in the case of Hongkong, as a justification for not paying any demands which may be made upon this colony. It would be disrespectful, therefore, to urge it again. The course which lies plainly before us, is that which we point out. Let the local Government show a cheerful and obliging disposition to grant a cheque, and accept bills, and joyfully agree to any pecuniary arrangement which may be suggested by the British Government, throwing all further responsibility connected with such interesting documents entirely upon circumstances. The experience which the colony has had, shows that any remarks about inability to pay sums which the Home Government requires, are considered in the Colonial-office irrelevant to the situation. Let us adopt a new system in future, and, since we are unable to extract money from an empty treasury, let us see what success the Colonial-office will have when the task is shifted to its own shoulders.

The idea which has been conceived in the ingenious brain of the Secretary to the Post-office, is one which really deserves imitation, and ought to be recommended to the attention of other departments at home. In an age of armour-plated ships, the admiralty estimates are naturally a trouble to the Government of a great country. Now the direct advantage which colonial dependencies derive from the improvement of the navy belonging to the mother country, is too obvious to need any urging. Really, therefore, we think the benefits which Hongkong derives from the construction of turret ships and monster guns in England, would be "cheaply purchased" as the DUKE OF Newcastle says, in connexion with another matter, by the payment of say £25,000 a year to the imperial treasury. For a long time this colony has been deriving incalculable advantage from the presence of a British squadron in China, and we feel sure that the first suggestion regarding a pecuniary acknowledgement of our gratitude would be received throughout the colony with delight. Then, a commercial colony is greatly interested in everything which appertains to the shipping interest, and it appears to us that a great oversight has been made hitherto by the omission of any charge against Hongkong for the improvement of harbours in England, frequented by ships engaged in the China trade. An acknowledgement of the advantages we derive therefrom might be gracefully made by the payment of a small trifle, say £5,000 a year, on that account. In passing it may be observed that all communities interested in trade must be interested in industrial exhibitions, that the English Government has been put to considerable expense in connexion with the Paris Exhibition, and that the indirect advantages accruing to this colony from the great national *fête* in the French capital would be cheaply purchased by a contribution of a few thousands, which would be nothing to Hongkong in themselves, but would show there was no ill feeling. Then again, pending a permanent increase in the Military Contribution, there might be a grant from Hongkong in aid of the Abyssinian Expedition, by which the prestige of our flag is to be upheld in the east, and the interests of this colony amongst others necessarily promoted. The good effect of the expedition on the China trade would be cheaply purchased at a lakh of dollars.

Not directly connected with this subject, but growing out of it in a manner which will perhaps be more apparent to residents in Hongkong than to our rulers at home, is a consideration which we take this opportunity of putting forward. In view of the bad effect which low diet has been found to have of late on the paupers in some of the London workhouses, we feel sure that they would find turtle-soup so strengthening that it would be cheaply purchased at a guinea a quart. The Government should take the matter out of the hands of the inmates, and levy a contribution on them to meet the expenditure.

Police Intelligence, Jan. 8th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

PETTY LARCENY.

Tsang-a-cheong, lamp trimmer at the Aberdeen Police Station, was charged with attempting to steal two bottles of oil, supplied by H.M.'s Government for the use of the station.

P.C. 181, stated that yesterday afternoon he saw prisoner leaving the station, and carrying the two bottles of oil in his hands. Witness asked what he was going to do with the oil, and prisoner said he was going to sell it. Witness therefore arrested him and took him before the inspector in charge of the station. Witness has noticed that since prisoner's employment at the station they have been continually short of oil.

Prisoner tried to make out a case of spite, saying that the constable wanted to take the oil himself, but he would not allow him, consequently this charge was made. There was no one by at the time to whom he could apply for assistance.

The constable, however, said that there were several others present at the time, and if necessary he could produce one of them.

His Worship was, however, satisfied of prisoner's guilt, and said that he should convict him of unlawful possession, and fine him twenty shillings, or in default of payment commit him to gaol for twenty-one days' with hard labor. Had he been perfectly satisfied that the oil was government property he would have given him three months.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

To-Ahue, 19, formerly a brick coolie, but at present unemployed, was charged with kidnapping Lum-tin-chi, 21, son to Yem-money, a strange-looking old woman living in Wyndham.

Complainant, after laughing and appearing highly amused at the destitution which she was called upon to make, tried to break out crying when she commenced her tale, but failed miserably in this attempt, and presently recovered her natural and rather noisy garrulity. She stated that she had been living in her native village, while her son resided in Hongkong, at a house in Tai-wong lane, where she used to come and visit him occasionally, and saw prisoner living in the same house. On the 30th November last she came over and heard that her son had gone to Macao with the prisoner, and in a few days afterwards the latter returned, but without her son. She demanded to know what he had done with him, and prisoner refused to tell her for some time, but afterwards said that if she would go over to a certain head coolie in Macao, he would give her all information about her son. Subsequently went to this person, who informed her that her son had signed an agreement to emigrate, and that a man called To-a-lun, and another had taken the money for him. She then went on board a vessel in the harbour, where she saw her son, who was crying and upon his knees to her, and he told her that he had been sold by To-a-lun and Man-a-fook. She then returned to Hongkong and saw the prisoner, and demanded her son back; she had paid this course every day since, instead of giving prisoner in charge, because she did not know what to do. While at Macao she heard it would cost $50 to release her son, and she believed the ship in which he was had not yet gone.

His Worship said there was nothing before him to show that prisoner had anything to do with complainant's son, he was the oldest of the two, and there was no reason to suppose that he had been concerned in sending the person, even if he had accompanied him to Macao; besides, complainant did not appear to have acted in a proper manner in allowing a month to elapse before bringing the prisoner to court.

Chun-sing-low, coolie, said he had been living in the same house with Lum-kin-chi, Man-a-fook, and the prisoner. He remembr. the three going together to Macao in November last, and the two latter returning without Lum-kin-chi. He asked prisoner what had become of him, and prisoner said that he had sold him himself. Witness had intended to accompany them to Macao, but was accidentally left behind.

His Worship told the complainant that the only thing he could do for her would be to represent her case to H. E. the Governor for his opinion, as to whether it was a matter in which it would be convenient to communicate with the Government of Macao. As yet there was nothing whatever to show him that prisoner was responsible in any way for her son's safety.

SUMMONS.

P. C. 350, an immense Sikh, summoned a miserable little artizan of a girl, fifteen years old, and employed at the Dockyard at Kowloon, for deliberately spitting upon his face, in answer to his request that she would keep the front of the house. This, P.C. Quigley was passing on his way to the Police-office, from the speech of those statesmen by a period less than the average lifetime of man, we are separated from it by a chasm of change which is continued to excite disdain at Beales. The prospect of respect for authority seems to have come out of the popular mind. It is already an effete and worn-out superstition. The Rank has also been thrown open for the contemplation and reception of the rowdy delegates into the office of the Home Secretary last Monday. The incident reads like a chapter from a wild romance. It is difficult to describe the prospective relations of the populace to the Ministers of the Crown after some great and radical revolution.

MR. ERNEST JONES ON LANDED PROPERTY.

The unfortunate prevalence of seditious doctrines and practices among the worst and lowest portion of the community, gives a certain importance to Mr. Ernest Jones's communistic harangues. Mere Jacobinism is transient, and in itself unmeaning, for the rabble cannot permanently exercise power. The blusterer of the Reform League, of the night on Clerkenwell Green, and of Mr. Hardy's Exeter visitors, is principally alarming because it may perhaps render necessary some restriction on the liberty which has long been the success of the English Constitution. A civilized community will never consent to be exposed to incessant threats of outrage and bombs, and the atrocities of the French Revolution have, after eighty years, left permanent results in the repressive machinery of French administration. If Mr. Beales and Mr. Finlen had attempted to frame their insolent defiance of authority, they would have appreciated the vigour of a society which has once been effectually frightened. The mill has not been ground down, but it has by an experience of two centuries, and it may be hoped that the prevalent indications of anarchy may subside before more urgent legislation becomes necessary. As long as demagogues confine themselves to the propagation of more disloyalty and confusion, their selfishness and vanity are not likely to attract any serious amount of popular sympathy. It is only when they shall have succeeded in persuading the Beelzees and the Odgers to see their rabid manuscripts reported in the newspapers, and to feel that for the time they have emerged from their native obscurity, but their followers have not the enjoyment of notoriety, and it must often occur to members of a mob, when they are not actually engaged in breaking lamps and rioting, that they are adopting irrational means for the attainment of an indefinite and unintelligible object. It is only when political agitation shows itself with economic heresies and sedition energies acquire a dangerous solidity. The spoliation which Mr. Ernest Jones proposes, although it would certainly not increase general wealth or prosperity, is tempting to the cupidity of the class which holds no accumulated property. M. Louis Blanc and other admirers of Robespierre maintain that the chief mistake of their hero consisted in the tenderness which, notwithstanding much anti-economic legislation, he is alleged to have felt for the institution of property. Babeuf and the other Communists of the time failed to acquire political power, and their successors in 1848 were summarily crushed, dragging the Republic after them in their fall. But schemes for the division of property are more dangerous in England, where the bulk of the community lives upon wages, than in a country of sanguinous freehold proprietors.

ANARCHY.

We do not propose to discuss in much detail the recent proceedings of the Reform League, which will come into operation next February and the following, as nearly as we can make out—Penang is to be avoided—so is Malta by the Marseilles steamer—the detention at Singapore is to be limited to twelve hours of daylight. Nagasaki is embraced in the Japan line. Mail for Bombay is to be dispatched home, viâ Marseilles, every Friday. Time usually taken will, of course, do all the work between Marseilles and Alexandria; that is to say, they will convey all mails and passengers for the East, going through Marseilles, whether for Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Australia, The Straits, China, Japan, &c. At Suez a steamer will be despatched to Bombay with the Indian mails, we suppose. It seems that the saving of time effected by sending the Calcutta mails viâ Bombay is five days. Another steamer will start from Suez every alternate week, destined for Calcutta, as it does now, and will take the Calcutta, Australian, Ceylon, Madras, Straits, China and Japan mails, passengers, and will be doubtless called Calcutta the route, as at present. This steamer does not appear under its proper colours in the new agreement, there being no steamer, as we have already stated, under which plies between Galle and Calcutta. The boat is subsidized, nevertheless, for mileage is charged in the computation from Suez to Hongkong, and then again from Galle to Calcutta. The China, Japan, and Straits mails, cargo, and passengers will no doubt be transferred at Galle to a steamer from Bombay loaded with cotton and the Australian passengers will be transferred to the Australia boat, just as at present.

It should be observed that the Australia connexion requires two years' notice of discontinuance, and is only affected by the new arrangement in that as it will be despatched home every fourth Friday, in lieu of a fixed day of the month; there will be thirteen mails per annum instead of twelve. For this extra service the Peninsular and Oriental Company are to receive £10,000. The Australian mails will leave Suez for Galle by every other fortnightly Hongkong (more properly speaking, Calcutta) steamer just as at present. The Southampton boat is to ply every week and will call at Malta; the day of the week is not stated.

Should the Brindisi route prove more expeditious than that of viâ Marseilles, then the latter is to be abandoned, and the former taken up, the difference being left to arbitration.

This new contract is fixed for eight years, with a subsidy of £400,000 per annum, with the understanding that whenever the Peninsular and Oriental dividends shall fall short of 8 per cent. per annum, the difference to the extent of £100,000 shall be made good by Government. On the other hand, when the annual dividend shall exceed 8 per cent. then the Government shall be entitled to one-fourth of the excess.

Such are the favourable conditions which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have secured. The Duke of Montrose nominated a Mr. Sandiamore, who formerly held the appointment of Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post Office, to examine the Peninsular and Oriental books, and to arrange matters. This gentleman would appear to have become deeply penetrated with the conviction of the necessity of maintaining the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and to have been impressed with the strong arguments of the Directors, who seem to have behaved with wondrous liberality—we do not mean towards Mr. Sandiamore, that is quite out of the question, but towards the Government—for they actually agree to take baggage for naval and military officers on very favorable terms, and to allow the Government to purchase or to charter any of their steamers in time of need. If this latter clause should be put into force we do not think that the Peninsular and Oriental stock would fall much. The insertion of the clause was doubtless, meant to be gratifying to the Duke of Montrose, as the baggage concession was to the Admiral.

In our humble opinion the contract should simply have been from Marseilles to Alexandria, from Suez to Bombay, and from Bombay to China. We have previously demonstrated that the China mails sent viâ Bombay, and avoiding Galle, will actually be quicker than they do at present. It is simply absurd to extend a mail contract to the Peninsular and Oriental on the coast of China. There are private steamers running several times per week from Hongkong to all the ports on the Peninsular and Oriental; we maintain that the above are not only the entire service required, but the only real service which the Peninsular and Oriental perform under the new contract. We make the total mileage of this service 610,000, so that as the Peninsular law and order are a matter of course like the sun and air and common earth—is presumed, and upon some solid tangible grounds of belief, think we are somehow or other drifting into an abeyance of law and order. Authority is felt to be paralyzed, to reside nowhere, not to be accessible, to be resolving itself into a dry formula a barren theory—one or all of these things. Exception may be taken to the precisness or adequacy of these expressions; but we all know that they point to the same thing, and that thing we cannot say of as venture to say does not exist. That it does exist at all, or even that the sense and feeling of it exists, and that not among fools or rhetoric preachers or dotards alone, is a very serious matter for a State or community. All the pooh-poohing which cynics can elaborate, all the substantial reasons why it should not be so, do not alter the fact. That fact we assume; and if its existence is denied, we have no concern with such hardy disputants. What, then, is public duty in such a state of things?

The popular answer is—Let things alone; there is nothing really to be alarmed about; the three tailors of Tooley Street only got laughed at when they affect to be people of England; to invoke the might and majesty of the British Empire against Lucraft and Odger and Finlen, and their small swagger, is something more ridiculous than cracking a nut with a steam-hammer, a tempest in a teapot, *&c. &c.* We at once concede that all this is very true and very sensible and very everything else that may be said of it contemptuously or sneeringly. But it just happens not to meet the case. The case is this. We have no fear whatever for the stability of our institutions; and we know precisely what the great heart of the nation is, and what are its great grandeur and strength and dignity is; and it is precisely because we have for many months been inflicted to read and swallow every speech and every action of the leaders of Reform, that we form an opinion of them tenfold more contemptuous than that of the ordinary newspaper readers, and the sonorous politicians of the railway omnibuses, the commercial rooms, and the clubs. It is because we know so very much about the ringleaders of sedition that we pronounce the present agitation to be the most loathsome, petty, and miserable imposture who ever breathed. But that, these men being what they are, we should be where we are, and simply and only because of these most contemptible persons, only makes matters much worse. And this worse—because vague—when we consider the ignorance and nature in a Society or so of our peers. Not that we are so sentimental as to suppose that our birth or advice will be taken by Finlan and his like. We should as soon think of arguing with a will cat or a mosquito. But Finlen is a human creature, we suppose—for we have not had the opportunity of investigating his hippocampus, or whatever it is, according to the best authorities, that makes the generic distinction between man and ape. And in the interest of even Finlan himself, and such as Finlan, we at once say that he must be put down.

The usual arguments for interference are perhaps good enough, but they are not quite all that may be said. Of course authority cannot afford to become quite ridiculous, or, anyhow, to remain ridiculous for ever. One day of weeping Walpole was more than enough. Of course, too, it does matter to us in all sorts of ways what is thought of us in every civilized country in either hemisphere; and it will be of real consequence, even to our proud and flourishing trade and commerce, if it comes to be generally believed by foreign nations that, somehow or other, we cannot or will not prevent our policemen being murdered one by one for their pains, or that we cannot or will not punish an armed rescue of prisoners, or that we are afraid of the executive law and justice on the murderers of the representatives of law and the guardians of the public peace. We quite see that it is rather a sordid matter that a great nation should allow one of its first Ministers to be openly threatened with murder if he only does his duty to the Queen and people, and that no notice whatever should be taken of this threat. We can even understand that, if we allow ourselves to be insulted in our own family, we shall not be treated with much respect abroad; and that some day or other—and that perhaps not a distant day—we may have to pay, in the shape of an American war or a French war or a Russian war, for our apathy to insults at home. But above and beyond all this there remains even something more to say, and this is our answer to the last pretence and excuse for forbearance.

It is said the days of political prosecutions are over, and it is an unwise policy to make martyrs. But what if it is true that the days of political prosecutions are over only because the necessity of political prosecutions was supposed to have ceased? Only to do the Ministers of 1848 justice, they acted with vigour and decision, and they succeeded. The force which Feargus O'Connor's sedition took was not the form into which Beales and Finlan cast their little mischief. But the precedent set in the prompt and loyal recognition of responsibility and duty by the Whigs in 1848, and their instant and successful prohibition of the political meetings of Cochrane and Reynolds, has not been followed by Earl Derby. Last year the weekly nuisances in Trafalgar-square were permitted, and indeed protected, by the police. The Home-office treated Beales as an equal authority. The League, whenever it chose, showed that it was the master of London. These things have borne their fruit, and Mr. Hardy has to do this winter—and to do under aggravated and daily-increasing difficulties—what ought to have been done last winter by his predecessor in office. To this we must make our minds; if the political air is overcharged with electricity, there must be an explosion, and the damage will only be the greater the longer it is before the storm bursts. Society thought it had done quite enough in 1848, both to disencrse the dangerous element and to vindicate, for a generation at least, its own moral force. The lesson wants repeating, both for the sake of the middle classes, who have began to forget that on them, after all, will fall the burden of defence, and especially for the sake of the working-men who have been so petted and befooled that they are in danger of forgetting what manner of men they are who pretend to be their representatives, and what are the realities and duties of public life, but the special foes of their own class. Moreover, when it is said that by interference we shall only make martyrs of Finlan and his gang, we reply—Let it go. Martyrdom, forsooth! It is not all very well for these puny patriots to glory in the sweet memories of Emmett, and to invoke the shades of Hampden and Arnold. There is a fancy that it is very fine to be seen as Masaniello or Garibaldi, or any other crackbrained rebel; but in practice the imprisonment is not pleasant. And it will be time enough to talk of martyrdom in these cases when we do not make the punishment of a grave social crime decidedly and unmistakably unpleasant to its perpetrators.

The Lessons of the Battle of Mentana

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Little more remains to be known about the battle of Mentana and the proximate cause of the dismal close of Garibaldi's expedition. The lesson which lies at the bottom of it is highly instructive. The important part of the story may be told in two lines. Garibaldi—with a force, ill equipped, it is true, but hardly a great adversary—has been utterly defeated by an equal number of regular troops, with a loss out of all proportion to that which he inflicted on his enemies. He was not merely defeated, but his army was broken up and dispersed, and it would appear that nearly a third of it was captured by the victorious army. To the Papal troops it must be a most emphatic lesson, which is not the less true because it has been taught again and again in all sorts of forms, and in quarters far remote from the one in which it is important to learn it, without producing any assignable or, at all events, permanent effects. That lesson is that volunteers are useless, that untrained recruits, even if they are brave, and that success in actual warfare depends almost entirely upon the discipline of the men and the science of the officers, and hardly at all upon the physical strength or courage of either taken as individuals.

We must not expect severe accuracy or entire candour from men who have just been under a defeat, and anxious to excuse it, but what are the causes to which we must ascribe the fact that Garibaldi's forces were not merely beaten, but utterly defeated, broken up, and destroyed as an organized body, by a regular force, not much if at all superior to them in numbers? As far as we can judge, it by no means appears that they were surprised or taken by surprise. On the contrary, they were well posted in a strong position, and gained on several occasions advantages over the troops which attacked them. Though we cannot give the lists of killed and wounded on the two sides we cannot but feel a good deal of scepticism as to the extent of these advantages. The Papal troops, for the most part, it would appear, forced from their position, but abandoned it in the course of the night after the action by which it was gained, and the whole house of Garibaldi was broken up and demoralized. As no one will accuse either the leaders or the men of cowardice or treason, we must look further for the cause of this. The leaders themselves attribute it to their disciples in organisation. The men were in every way ill-equipped and half-armed; their cannon had only a proper supply of ammunition; their rifles were of different calibres, and their cartridges were not the same for any two of them

after the traditional custom of this country, but mere hard blows are quite a subordinate part of modern warfare; and when we look at the total absence of all organization or unity which characterizes the volunteer force, and think of the effects which those defects have produced upon armies composed of very similar materials in countries so dissimilar as the United States and Italy, we cannot but feel that at present we are leaning on a broken reed in depending upon the volunteers for the defence of the country, and that the dangers, whatever that were, which the movement was meant to secure us against have not as yet been materially diminished by means of it.

Capture of Two Junks.

H.M. gunboat *Drake* came in yesterday from Aberdeen, with two junks in tow, which were captured the previous day by the *Algerine*. It is said that these two vessels are Mandarin junks, and under this pretence have been "squeezing," or attempting to squeeze, the unfortunate traders. They are now lying off the Swimming Bath, with streamers flying and their guns decorated with red cloth.

The Trial at Shaka.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Deane and Tomachy proceeded to the village of Shaka in H.M.S. *Pengelerenx*, for the purpose of investigating some matter of pilfering connected with a wrecked junk. In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining the necessary witnesses here in Victoria, they, being both Justices of the Peace, held a court in the village, and convicted three prisoners, two of whom were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labour, for unlawful possession, and the third, the tiptop of the village, to six months' for an aggravated assault. A petition in favor of the prisoners, and applying for a re-hearing of the case, was yesterday brought before Mr. May at the magistracy, and forwarded by him to the Colonial Secretary.

Robbery on Board the "Reiver."

Captain Dalton, of the steamer *Reiver*, laid an information yesterday, at the magistracy before Mr. May, concerning a box of treasure, value $2,500, missing from that vessel on her last trip to Calcutta, supposed to have been passed down the bunkers instead of the usual receptacle for treasure. In consequence of this, fifty-four firemen from the *Reiver* are now in custody at the Central Police Station, and will be brought before the sitting magistrate to-day. It is said that the supposed instigator of this robbery disappeared the day on which the *Reiver* arrived in this harbour.

Worse off than Hongkong.

The following is a copy of a despatch received at the Colonial-office from the President of Tortola, dated the 31st of October.

"TORTOLA, 31st of October, 1867.

"My Lord Duke,—It is my most painful duty to acquaint your Grace that a terrific hurricane burst over these islands yesterday. The storm lasted from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., but the greatest force was from 12 to 2. In that brief space of time two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down; and said is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pier, schoolhouse, Wesleyan chapel, and poorhouse are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed, and rendered uninhabitable. The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I have, however, already been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at Westend, while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed. It is impossible for any pen to convey an accurate account of the appalling scene. There is not $20 in the public chest, and the chief tax, the house-tax of the year, is just falling due, and, of course, cannot be collected. If ever any certainly appealed to public sympathy, I am confident this will excite it, and I trust your Grace will be able to promise some hope of relief, as we cannot long say tax on this impoverished community. Meanwhile, starvation, or very like it, appears to be impending, for nearly all the small store of flour in the town was damaged by the tremendous sea, which swept in and carried away houses and individuals. I forgot to add that the doctor's house is destroyed, the clergyman's very much damaged, and I and my family are compelled to take refuge in the public offices, where the paupers and police are also sheltered.—I have, &c., ARTHUR RUMBOLD."

FINLAN, THE FENIAN.—This Finlan is the Sergeant Ballantyne of the Judge and Jury Club. Mr. Nicholson, the proprietor of that notorious institution, was absent when his employé hurried the Home-office, but seeing the name in the papers he sent a telegram enquiring if the Finlan mentioned were his Finlan. Receiving a reply in the affirmative he sent a message ordering the man's dismissal. Finlan in addressing the mob at Clerkenwell said he had lost his situation for the part he had taken, but he did not say what his occupation was, nor do the papers seem to have taken the trouble to enquire. It is doubtless because of the man's extreme disrepute that he is not prosecuted for sedition.—*London and China Herald.*

THE SHEFFIELD SAWMAKERS.—We have not yet heard the last of the Sheffield outrages. The Sawmakers' Union has now followed in the evil steps of the Saugtriers' Union in becoming necessary after the fact to attempt to blow up Fearnehough and his family. One Thomas Smith was secretary of the Sawmakers' Union at the time of the outrage, and before the Special Commission of Inquiry he confessed that he had paid Broadbent £7 10s. as his society's share of the "expenses" of the job. This was unknown to the society at the time, and after the fact came out Smith resigned his office, and another secretary was appointed. He has now made an appeal to the union to be exempted from the operation of the ninth rule, which provides that men out of employ shall receive scale of twelve week only. Smith represent that in consequence of being concerned in the outrage, manufacturers refused to employ him, and therefore he thought he ought not to come under the rule. The society thought so too, and decided to allow him full scale so long as he remained out of work. This is virtually an annuity.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME-TAX GRIEVANCE.—The money than Messrs Wright, of Constitution-hill, Dudley, had closed their works (thereby throwing out of employ close upon 200 men), in consequence of their refusal to submit to the excessive surcharges made upon them by the Commissioners of Income-tax, proves to be true. On Friday last, at the ordinary sitting of the guardians of the poor, chairman, one of the

Extracts.

The Walrus.

(From the "Saturday Review.")

Nothing is more difficult than to predict with any degree of accuracy what men are likely to succeed in life. One man who has all the necessary talents fails from some defect of temperance or self-assertiveness, which only makes itself felt at the moment of trial; or a stupid man strangely succeeds in making determination and unity of purpose supply the place of ability; or some curious felicity enables another to slip exactly into the place that suits him, and to get on as much by his defects as his merits. Of all kinds of success, again, there is none which seems to depend upon more unaccountable circumstances than social success. Some men obtain popularity in whom a refined analysis fails to detect any special capacity for pleasing mankind; and others, who have every apparent power of being agreeable, contrive to make themselves universally disliked. The truth of this, as of many other propositions, may be illustrated, by any one who is not too proud to take a lesson from inferior creatures, by the inhabitants of the Zoological Gardens. If *Zimpe* were still alive he might pick up many excellent morals by spending a few Sunday afternoons in the Regent's Park. Some animals which have been introduced with a great flourish of trumpets, before whom all naturalists bow down, and which excite the warmest enthusiasm of Mr. Frank Buckland, fall, so to speak, quite flat upon the public. They are advertised in the *Times*; they are declared to be making their first appearances before a civilized country, and yet somehow they don't go down; they remain more drugs in the market. In some cases they have only themselves to blame; the *apteryx* and the aye-aye, for example, chose to retire into their dens, and retain their reprehensible habits of nocturnal wandering under totally altered conditions; but other most deserving creatures, which make every effort to secure public attention, do no seem to draw. There are few animals which have a greater popular reputation than chamois; he is supposed to possess all sorts of semi-miraculous accomplishments, and in one of the established subjects, of proverbs and travellers' tales; yet the Regent's Park chamois leads a secluded existence, cheered only by an occasional notice from some passing member of the Alpine Club, and might almost as well be on the slopes of Mont Blanc as in the heart of London. On the other hand, the established celebrities of the garden do not always seem to have correspondingly remarkable qualities. Let any look with a dispassionate eye even upon the hippopotamus, who undoubtedly made the greatest hit of modern times. The hippopotamus, considered in the light of reason? He is little better than a monstrous pig, a huge mass of apparently inorganic fat in an India rubber envelope. In physical appearance he is a kind of Falstaff of the animal creation; but then he is lamentably deficient in the sensual humour of his antitype. He stands and consumes enormous quantities of food with the dull persistence of an alderman at a City feast; his only notion of play is to wallow after an unwieldy fashion in his bath, and to make a certain quantity of unsavoury splashing. Yet the British public will gaze at him for hours, and come away convinced that it has seen one of the chief wonders of creation. We could understand his exciting a pardonable admiration in the mind of a half-starved pauper. Such an incarnation of sleek contentment, who was afraid he would ever represent the highest ideal to which an inmate of Farnham workhouse can very well attain; but it is strange that persons of a higher position should turn aside from the grace of the neighbouring giraffes, or even from the somewhat priggish wisdom of the elephants, to contemplate such a mass of animal stolidity.

Reckoning that the presumptuous attempt to determine the principles upon which popular favour is distributed, we cannot predict with any confidence what may be the fate of the walrus. He has some strong points in his favour, but we must in candour admit that he will have also certain prejudices to encounter. In the first place, he scarcely comes up at present to the walrus of popular imagination. That animal, judging from the common engravings, is a beast with a face so exactly resembling the human countenance as to have given rise to the belief in mermaids. In fact, the only difference is that a certain diabolic expression is communicated to him by a pair of monstrous tusks. The present walrus has a face more like the brass lion on a knocker, and could scarcely suggest mermaids unless mermaids are supposed to wear huge moustaches and to go about wrapped in cocoa-nut matting. His tusks are still as invisible as the imaginary whiskers of a schoolboy. Moreover, he comes at some disadvantage as stood-ing the sea-bear. That interesting animal very judiciously kept a private Barnum in his service; and it was a material help to the imagination to see a genuine sailor, almost bringing with him a smell of salt water; his carpaulin hat alone was enough to carry one mentally to Cape Horn. The poor walrus is in custody of an excellent keeper, who can make no pretence to an early intimacy with the monster. Moreover, the walrus, though we are glad to hear that he is improving in health, has still the flabby and wrinkly appearance which is excusable after a compulsory diet upon salt-pork instead of mollusks, and a residence in a dark box instead of on an iceberg. As he fills out, he will probably become more attractive; his compromise between hindlegs and tail is well imagined, and portions some very quaint gestures; his chattering and grunting are decided improvements upon the taciturnity of the seal; and perhaps the happiest thought was that of adapting his moustache to the collection of his food. Gentlemen who dislike razors and are fond of soup will feel a keen admiration for this family. Finally, his deportment is, on the whole, creditable; he takes his meals with grace and good humour, and, though he refuses the tributes of nuts and orange-peel offered by admiring females, indoubtedly public, is in some admiring females indoubtedly public, is in some admiring females indoubtedly public, is in some admiring females